

from page 667 of the budget under the table entitled "Analysis of 1965 financing." I might also point out that the figure includes what is known as selected resources which have increased from less than \$4 million in 1963 to over \$40 million for 1965. Even these figures vary widely from year to year and for the same year depending upon which budget year is under consideration, as shown in the following table, which I include at this point in the Record:

*Analysis of selected resources*

(In millions of dollars)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
In 1963 budget.....	4,041	13,230	-5,414	-----	-----
In 1964 budget.....	-----	9,076	-4,276	11,727	-----
In 1965 budget.....	-----	-----	3,475	5,910	40,004

The committee feels that the recommended \$80 million for fiscal year 1965 which is \$29 million above the 1964 appropriation will be sufficient to procure all the items which require authorization in the President's budget, and is in consonance with the President's public announcement of his desire that the program be held within the budget. It is most desirable and advantageous to provide for a level and consistent program of modernization and replacement rather than substantial increases and decreases from year to year with resulting displacement of personnel and other program modifications.

As I pointed out on the floor of the House, the committee is fully in sympathy with the program to provide for a modern and effective Coast Guard and has insisted that formal plans for that purpose be developed and presented to the committee. Those plans have all been provided now and are approved, and the committee intends to see that they are accomplished.

#### PROPOSED JOINT COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN INFORMATION AND INTELLIGENCE

(Mr. RYAN of New York asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, yesterday I testified before the Committee on Rules in support of my bill (H.J. Res. 145) to establish a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. I commend the committee for holding hearings and hope that a rule will be granted.

House Joint Resolution 145 is identical to a bill which I introduced in May of 1961—House Joint Resolution 418 of the

87th Congress. At that time there was a great hue and cry for an investigation of the Central Intelligence Agency. The disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion had just taken place, and there was general agreement that the CIA did not function properly. The furor over the Bay of Pigs has subsided, and so has criticism of the CIA. But we cannot forget that the Bay of Pigs was the result of permitting a secret Government organization, which is not even subject to the usual congressional budgetary scrutiny, to conduct its own foreign policy. There is a saying that those who do not learn from history are doomed to repeat it.

We did repeat it. In South Vietnam the role of the CIA once again indicated the need for a Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. Under the Diem regime the Government of South Vietnam conducted a ruthless campaign of religious persecution. The special forces of Col. Le Quang Tung were used by the Government not to fight the Vietcong but to suppress the people of South Vietnam. I am sure that we all remember the series of bloody raids on Buddhist pagodas which took place last summer. These raids were led by Colonel Tung's special forces. On September 10, 1963, the New York Times reported that the CIA paid as "direct under-the-table aid" \$3 million a year for the salaries and maintenance of these special forces. And these special forces were the very forces which were undermining U.S. policy in this critical area.

Diem is now gone, and we have a new regime in South Vietnam. There is no doubt that the CIA is still active in that area. What it is doing is a total mystery to almost every Member of Congress. How much money it is spending in this and other areas is also a mystery.

I use Vietnam and Cuba merely as examples of the dual role of intelligence gathering and actual foreign policy formulation which has characterized the CIA from its very beginning. I do not deny the need for the Central Intelligence Agency. In the world in which we live we must have an agency of Government which gathers as much intelligence concerning other countries as can possibly be acquired. But that agency cannot and should not formulate and execute foreign policy decisions—the province under our democratic system of the elected officials of the United States.

My bill, House Joint Resolution 145, would establish a joint congressional committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence. The committee would be composed of seven Members of the Sen-

ate and seven Members of the House to be appointed respectively by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The joint committee would make continuing studies of:

First. The activities of each information and intelligence agency of the United States;

Second. The problems relating to the foreign information and intelligence programs; and

Third. The problems relating to the gathering of information and intelligence affecting the national security, and its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States.

The bill specifically excludes the FBI from the scope of the joint committee.

Mr. Speaker, it is inconsistent with the basic concepts of our democratic government to allow a large and extremely important agency to avoid the scrutiny of the people's representatives by hiding behind the cloak of secrecy. The Congress and the people have a right to know and a right to regulate the intelligence services of this Nation.

I hope that all Members of Congress who are concerned about the activities of the CIA will join me in urging the Committee on Rules to grant a rule. The establishment of a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence is long overdue.

#### INADEQUACIES OF NEW TAX WITHHOLDING TABLES

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks and to include certain tables.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, enactment of the tax bill has caused a new series of tax withholding tables to be put into effect and I rise today to point out to my good friends, particularly those in the lower income brackets that the withholding of taxes is inadequate for this taxable year 1964. While normally a workingman would expect to have a sufficient amount withheld to pay his entire tax at the end of the year and possibly qualify him for a refund, in more cases than not we will find at the end of the taxable year 1964 many, many of our people having to come up with additional sums to make up for the balance of their tax for the year 1964. This was brought to my attention by my very good friend, George E. Morgan, a certified public accountant with the firm Morgan, Ellis & Co. in Peoria, Ill. The table which he has prepared points this out very clearly and under unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, I include the tables at this point in the Record: